

RSPO NEW PLANTING PROCEDURES

Summary Report of SEIA and HCV assessments

1. Executive Summary

PT Swadaya Mukti Prakarsa, a subsidiary of First Resources Group is developing approximately 21,019 ha of oil palm plantation which 12,384.28 ha is non-planted and divided on to three new development areas. The plantation area located at Sub-District Simpang Hilir, Sub-District Sei Laur and Sub-District Simpang Dua within Ketapang District and Kayong Utara district.

A comprehensive and participatory independent Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) and High Conservation Value (HCV) assessment which include internal and external stakeholders were conducted by RSPO registered assessor from Bogor Agriculture University. The results are incorporated into the operational management planning to develop the new planting. The Independent assessment by RSPO approved/registered assessors results are:

- The condition of land cover over new planting area is no longer Primary Forest
- The area is categorized as secondary forest, mix plantation, dry land agricultural and bare land, and most of them fall in Other Purpose Use Area (APL) and Convertible Production Forest.
- All areas required to maintain or enhance which were identified as HCV
- All local people's land were recognized and involved in SEIA, SIA and HCV field surveys activities

Location maps were prepared and presented in the SEIA and HCV assessment reports include all findings and management recommendation from the assessor. The project location is shown in Figure 1 below The SEIA and HCV Summary reports include additional maps showing the topography, landscape, HCV and compensated land. HCV maps constructed include area for buffer and riparian reserve.

PETA LOKASI PERKEBUNAN PT SWADAYA MUKTI PRAKARSA

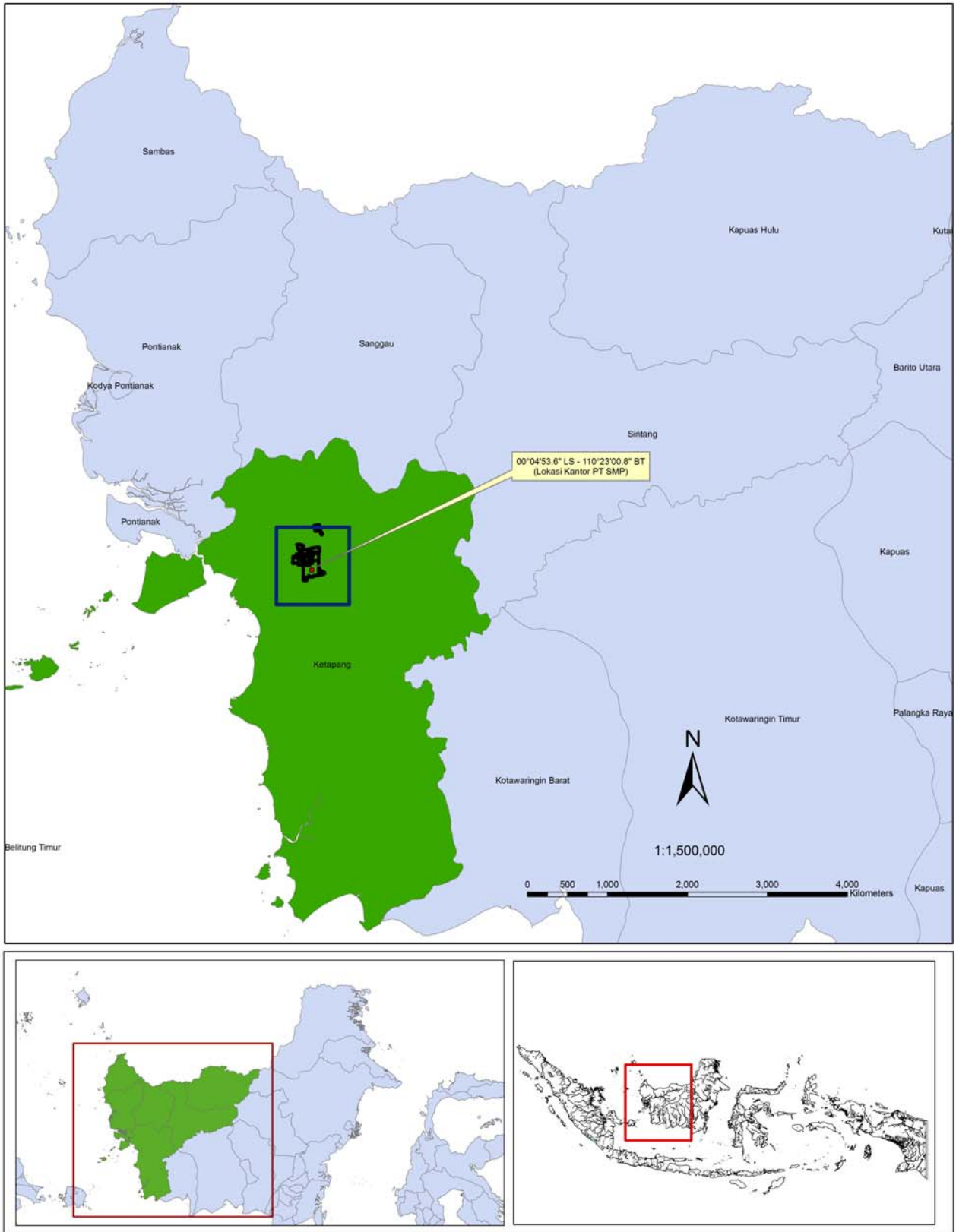


Figure 1 Location maps – both at landscape level and property level

2. Scope of the SEIA and HCV Assessments:

Table 1 Organizational information and contact persons

Name of company	PT. Swadaya Mukti Prakarsa subsidiary of First Resources Ltd
RSPO membership number	1-0047-08-000-00 belong to First Resources Ltd
Location	Sub-District Simpang Hilir, Sub-District Sei Laur, and Sub-district Simpang Dua, Ketapang District and Kayong Utara District, West Kalimantan- Indonesia
Administrative Address	Komplek Perdana Square Blok J 8 - 12, Jalan Perdana, Pontianak, West Kalimantan, Indonesia.
Corporate First Resources Office	APL Tower –Central Park, 28th Floor Podomoro City, Jl. Letjen. S.Parman Kav.28, Grogol-Petamburan, Jakarta, Indonesia
Contact Person	Corporate Sustainability Head – Bambang Dwi Laksono Email Address: bambang.dwilaksono@first-resources.com
Geo Coordinate	00° 04' 52" to 00° 04' 57" S 116° 22' 30" to 116° 30' 11" E
No. Wajib Pajak/NPWP	01.692.327.8-038.000 01.061.916.1.058.000
Surrounding Area	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North PT. Cipta Usaha Sejati Plantation Concession • South Palung Mountain Natinal Park and Matan River • West PT. Mulia Bhakti Kahuripan and PT. Usaha Tani Sejati Plantation • East PT. Cipta Usaha Sejati Plantation Concession

List of Legal documents and Regulatory permits related to the areas assessed

- a. HGU Certificate No. 42 with total 10.920,89 ha dated 16 June 2005
- b. HGU Certificate No. 34 with total 2.028,20 ha dated 8 September 2008
- c. Land Reserve from the West Kalimantan Governor No. 525/0248/DPU-E with total 2.900 ha dated 28 March 2013
- d. Extension of Location Permit issued by Bupati Ketapang No. 23/PEM/2013 with total 1.470 ha dated 10 January 2013
- e. Extension of Location Permit issued by Bupati Ketapang No. 24/PEM/2013 with total 3.700 ha dated 10 January 2013
- f. Taking over from previous Group to First Resources by Act No 3 dated 3 January 2013 by Notary Rusnaldy, SH
- g. Government Regulation No. 7 of 1999 regarding Conservation of flora and fauna.
- h. Ministry of Forestry Decree No. 936 of 2013 regarding Change in Designation, Function and Area Appointment for West Kalimantan Province.

The previous management had planted 8274,3 Ha for oil palm and built a palm oil mill, whereas < 2010 covered 7961.7 Ha, and in 2010-2013 planted 312.6 Ha. PT SMP is planning to develop 11.086,03 ha (excluding HCV area) until 2018. The FPIC process is optimally conducted and followed by land compensation program. The proportion of smallholders and nucleus will be in line with existing Ministry of Agriculture Decree and realization of planted area.

3. Assessment process and procedures

a. Assessors and their credentials

The legal Social Environment Impact Assessment was carried by: Pusat Penelitian Lingkungan Hidup (PPLH) Tanjung Pura University, Pontianak, West Kalimantan, Indonesia

Team Leader	: Ir. H. Syafruddin Said, MS
Physic and Chemical Aspect	: Ir. Asrifin Aspan, MS
Biological Aspect	: Drs. Darussalam, M.Sc Ir. H. Syafrudin Said, MS
Social and Economic and Cultural Aspect	: Drs. A. Muis Ismail Ir. Jajat Sudrajat, M.Si
Public Health Aspect	: Muhammad Adam S.Km

The Social Impact Assessment in area of PT. Swadaya Mukti Prakarsa was held by an independent consultant from Fakultas Kehutanan Institute Pertanian Bogor, Kampus IPB Darmaga-Bogor, Kabupaten Bogor-provinsi Jawa Barat Indonesia 16001, Telepon 62-251- 621947, Fax 62-251-621947, E-mail: fahutan@ipb.ac.id . The team consists of RSPO-approved HCV Assessors as below:

a. **Dr. Ir. H. Nyoto Santoso, MS.**

HCV team leader of Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University. He is an expert in the field of management and biodiversity conservation and holds a Master of Science in natural resource management in the environment from IPB in 1992. He has been an expert in environment issues since 1987 and a faculty member in the Department of Forest Resources Conservation and Ecotourism Faculty of Forestry – IPB for ecology, wildlife management, forestry, environmental regulations, conservation and ecology of primates (forestry management science courses and master programs primate-IPB).

b. **Rae Birumbo, S.Pi**

Team member of HCV and and Social Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University, with expertise on Social and culture. Getting a Bachelor's degree in 2002 at the University of Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta. Experience in social studies starting with the activity of Coastal Economic Empowerment (PEMP) from year 2002 to 2005. In the year 2007-2010 was join with LPP Mangrove Bogor. HCV and SEIA surveys ever conducted in Papua, Borneo, and Sumatra.

c. **Gilang Prastya Pambudi, S.Hut**

Member for SEIA Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University team with expertise in the field of social issues. Award a Bachelor of Forestry (S1) Studies on Forest Resources Conservation and Ecotourism Faculty of Forestry in 2011. Experiences in socio-cultural studies began in 2011.

d. **Erlangga Pradipta, S.Kom**

As member of the Faculty of Social Forestry - Bogor Agricultural Economic and Social Affairs. Award Bachelor in Computer Engineering Department of Informatics - School of Computer Science Bogor in 2011. Experiences in the field of social studies, especially in terms of social since year 2011.

High Conservation Value Assessment was carried out by an independent consultant from Fakultas Kehutanan Institute Pertanian Bogor, Kampus IPB Darmaga-Bogor, Kabupaten Bogor-provinsi Jawa Barat Indonesia 16001, Telepon 62-251- 621947, Fax 62-251-621947, E-mail: fahutan@ipb.ac.id . The team consists of RSPO-approved HCV Assessors as below:

Team Leader : Dr. Ir. Nyoto Santoso, MS (team leader, RSPO registered and JHCVI)
He is a RSPO approved HCV Assessor with capacity as a Team Leader. His expertise is in Biodiversity Management and Conservation, particularly: Mammals, Flora, Avifauna, Watershed Management, Hydrology, Soil Conservation and competence in social aspect: Participatory Rural Assessment, Participatory Mapping (GIS), Socio Culture and Conflict Resolution.

Experts :

- a. Dr. Ir. Jarwadi B. Hernowo (Wildlife expert, RSPO registered and JHCVI)
Born in Ponorogo, 11 November 1958. As part of HCV team of Forestry Faculty of Institute Pertanian Bogor (IPB) by the expertise of wildlife especially *ornithology*. Receive Magister of Forestry in major ecology wildlife in 2005 from Forestry Science Faculty, University of Gottingen, Germany. Experienced in biodiversity since 1999. He also a lecturer at Department of Forestry Resources and Ecotourism- Forestry Faculty, IPB in subject: ecology and wildlife management, Forestry Science and *ornithology*.
- b. Eko Adhiyanto, S.Hut. (Flora, RSPO registered and JHCVI)
Born in Batang, June 3rd 1978. He is a team member of HCV at Faculty of Forestry Bogor Agriculture University with competency on flora. Obtained Bachelor of Forestry at major Forest Sources Conservation, Ecotourism and Forest Sources Conservation Department IPB on 2001. Practicing his flora specialist activity since 2003.
- c. Gilang Prastya P., S.Hut. (Social and Cultural, RSPO registered and JHCVI)
Same as above
- d. Rae Birumbo, S.Pi. (Social and Cultural, RSPO registered and JHCVI)
Same as above
- e. Jimmy Syahrasyid (GIS, JHCVI)
Born at Surabaya, November 19th 1976. He is free lance for of SEIA at Faculty of Forestry Bogor Agriculture University with competency on Social and Culture aspects. His latest education was Kornita High School at 1996.
- f. Erlangga Pradipta (Social and Cultural Assisstant)
Same as above

a. Assessment methods (Data sources, data collection, dates, program, places visited)

The surveyed location is located within PT. Swadaya Mukti Prakarsa working area and its surrounding village. The village including in the permitted company area is located in Kabupaten Ketapang and Kayong Utara consisted of Simpang Hilir Sub District, Simpang Dua and Sungai Laur Sub District, and 6 (six) villages, covering : Matan Jaya Village (Simpang Hilir Sub District), Sempurna Village (Sungai Laur Sub District), Mekar Raya (Simpang Dua Sub District), Mekar Harapan (Sungai Laur Sub District), Gema (Simpang Dua Sub District), Batu Daya (Simpang Dua Sub District)

The SEIA studying activity in PT. Swadaya Mukti Prakarsa area was conducted on November of 2013. The ground data collecting activity was conducted for seven days dated from November 28th – December 4th 2013.

Conducted Method

In general it can be said that the basic thought of this review is a conservation effort by PT. Swadaya Mukti Prakarsa could only be achieved if the social conservation within and around PT. Swadaya Mukti Prakarsa could be earned. Hence, the closure frame on arranging the Social Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) document is by knowing the existing condition in PT. Swadaya Mukti Prakarsa,

specifically the ones involved with the eco-socio condition, the eco-socio impact from PT. Swadaya Mukti Prakarsa againsts the local society, the society perception to the company, also the positive and negative impact being predicted to happen due to the company existence to the society and its surrounding village. Based on the existing condition happened, a SEIA document would be arranged about the surrounding society characteristics data, strategical issue/problem, problem solving effort, the company positive and negative impact againsts the society and surrounding village also the company social management plan.

The company social environment on general is consisted of four factors, government, society, labor worker, and the company itself. The business commitment and care to buildment is really expected since they have a moral and social responsibility to its environment. Business could not possibly hold on to its existence without the society and its environment support. The sustaining could be defined in terms of its relationship with the existence and benefits to the company, the society and government which also covers various growth, social, and environment aspect. One of the forms of company commitment and responsibility to its thriving environment is currently Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

HCV

HCV Assessment was held in 30 November 2013 – 3 December 2013. Data sources as Toolkit for Identification of High Conservation Values in Indonesia by Consortium to Revise the HCV Toolkit for Indonesia JAKARTA - June 2008 are satellite imagery; topography and slope maps; map of Forest Land Use Consensus Plan; Land System map; river network map, Field Guide Books ((Field Guide Book for birds in Sumatera, Kalimantan, Jawa and Bali - BirdLife, Mammals and Reptiles in Sumatera, Kalimantan, Jawa and Bali); Social and Cultural Questionnaires, and field book.

The success of the HCV study will depend on two factors, namely:

- (1) the availability of adequate and the latest data of, both secondary and primary data and
- (2) proper and systematic activity steps.

Availability of adequate and latest data/information will depend on the systematic, adequate and well-planned of field surveys carried out. In order to conduct an expected field survey plan, then the review on the existing documents / reports / maps and initial HCVs identification need to be conducted. While the proper and systematic activity steps, include field surveys, data processing, analysis and synthesis of data, identification and analysis of the HCV presence and mapping.

Physical Conditions

Land cover conditions in the area of PT. SMP can be divided into six (6) types, namely secondary forests, garden mix, oil palm area, dry land farming, land open and water bodies. Around the area of PT. SMP there are some conservation areas directly adjacent to the concession area. The area of which is the Gunung palung National Park and The Batu Daya Forest Preserve.

Biological Conditions

Flora

Totally species found in the area is 371 species grouped into 91 families, and the highest family is *Dipterocarpaceae* (36 species). Habitus flora in the area should be differed into eight type i.e. bamboo; *epiphyte*; herbs; lianes; palm; pole; tree and rattan. Trees is the highest habitus distribution that contain 251 species or 67,65%. Based on flora class, the species in the area can be grouped into two type i.e Pteridophyta is 12 species and *Spermatophyta* is 355 species (45 species is *Monocotyledonae* and 310 is *Dicotyledonae*) and also 3 species unidentified.

There are two species protected by government regulation No. 7, 1999, there are found two species include Appendix II CITES; 31 (thirty one) species Red List IUCN, with details: 1 species is CR/Critically Endangered, 3 species are EN/Endangered, 3 species are VU/Vulnerable, 19 species include LR/Lower

Risk and 2 species are DD/Data Deficient.

Wildlife

Wildlife species found in the area PT. SMP are 47 species consists of six mammal, 39 species of birds and 2 species of reptile. The highest population species found in the area Batang Bayah River i.e. 37 species (5 mammal, 30 birds and 2 reptiles). Total wildlife family are 33 contains mammal (6 family), birds (25 family) and reptile (2 family). Mammal and reptile family are not found the highest polpulation. Every family has one species. at the birds family has one of the highest family which is Capitonidae with 5 (five) species.

Totally protected species of wildlife base on No. 7, 1999 is 9 species (2 species of mammal and 7 species of birds). Wildlife include the CITES Appendix are 9 species consist 1 of mammal include Appendix I and 8 species (2 of mammal, 5 species of birds and 1 species of reptile) include Appendix II. There are wildlife threatened based on IUCN criteria with categories one species is EN/Endangered (Genting), 2 species are VU/Vulnerable and two of birds include NT/Near Threatened.

Environmental Services Aspects

Soil Erosion

Based on calculation the erosion hazard rate in the area not planting if have land clearing operational for new planting or replanting is low to very weight (8,38 – 4527,61 ton/ha/years).

Stakeholder consultation

While having HCV and SEI Assessments on the ground, the process had been through consultation process with various stakeholders, such as local government, the local community, customary representatives, the government officials of local villages and sub-district, and the local NGOs. However, there is no evidence that public consultation (post HCV assessment on the ground) has been conducted. While verification audit, PT SMP is scheduled to have public consultation soon.

4. Summary

a. Summary of assessment findings (for SEI assessments)

Summary of key findings in respect of socio-economic impacts to country, region and local communities.

Legal Environment Impact Assessment findings

- PT SMP is environmentally and socially feasible.
- PT SMP need to conserve some area from its location permit.
- PT SPM need to follow environment management and monitoring plan so effluent and emission of it activities will not against government's environmental quality standards.
- PT SMP need to follow social management plan to avoid social disturbance.

SEIA findings

The information on the SEIA document contain about positive and negative impacts from PT SMP activities. Some identified positive impacts from company's operational such as: road maintenance program, smallholder scheme programs, job vacancy, increase land values, increase of migrants from other villages. However information regarding distribution of company's positive impact to affected parties still limited in Matan Jaya village. The other villages still not affect and has no enough information about PT SMP.

Several identified negative impacts are: land tenure issue, farming areas, plantation ,and Non Timber Forest Products were reduced due to limited area. A part of negative impact from company's activities according to the stakeholder view, such as unsolved land case in Batu Daya village covering 1088.31 ha land claimed (this is related to the previous management) and delaying of smallholder scheme plantation development plan.

Majority of Gema villagers had negative perception on the presence of PT SMP, whereas the main cause is custom violation by PT SMP's staff (while still under previous management) who did pioneering / measuring land without asking permission and violated the tomb of indigenous people / ancestors. Following of PT Swadaya Mukti Prakarsa planing to increase oil palm plantation area with total 2,900 hectare in four villages i.e. Sampurna village, Laur village, and Batu Daya Village, Simpang Dua village, on Tuesday, September 17, 2013, the company's management team conducted discussion at Ketapang regent office and the public and community leaders from two communities groups had expressed their views, among other communities about land acquisition, inter-village boundary which is not yet clear and clean. Related to the land issues, the community requested to be involved during resolution conflict process.

b. Summary of assessment findings (For HCV assessments)

The identification and analysis of HCV was carried out in the area PT. SMP, Ketapang and Kayong Utara Regency, West Kalimantan Province. Assessment covered both in 12,387.72 ha within non planted area and 8,634.37 ha that has been cleared/planted. Land cover condition over PT. Swadaya Mukti Prakarsa concession consist of six type i.e. secondary forest (4.631,84 ha), mix plantation (5921,53 ha), palm oil (9.376,22 ha), dry land agricultural (240,73), bare land (826,71 ha) and river (22,06 ha). Based on soil map and RePPRoT land system map there is no peat land exist, soil type dominated by ultisol and inceptisol order which recognized as mineral soil. Around the SMP area could be found protection area at the south border with Gunung Palung National Park, and protection forest namely Batu Daya and Bukit Juring.

Forest status is very important information to determine HCV 1 and HCV 2. Regarding forest status, the HCV assessors were still use the MoF Decree No No.529/2012 that has expired and replaced with the new one Decree No.936/2013 which is effective from 30 December 2013. Total HCV area both in non-planted and planted areas, is 1069.46 Ha, which consists of 1012.95 Ha from areas that have not been planted, and 56.51 Ha are from planted areas developed by previous Group owner, and 52.79 Ha should be counted in remediation mechanism. The present of HCV1, HCV4, HCV5 and HCV6 is found at PT.SMP concession. Figure 3 below shows the distribution of HCV area in PT. Swadaya Mukti Prakarsa.

The important element of HCV 1 is HCV 1.2 and HCV 1.3 regarding to existence of Critically Endangered Species according to IUCN, CITES and Indonesian government regulation PP No. 7/1999. There are 9 wildlife species (2 species of mammal and 7 species of birds) categorized as protected species in PP No.7/1999, while 1 mammal species is listed in the CITES Apendix I and 8 species (2 of mammal, 5 species of birds and 1 species of reptile) are listed in Apendix II. According to Red List IUCN criteria, one species is listed as EN/*Endangered* species, 2 species are VU/*Vulnerable* and two of birds included in NT/*Near Threatened* list. There are two flora species are categorized as protected species by government regulation PP No. 7, 1999, and two flora species are listed in Appendix II CITES. Based on Red List IUCN, there are 31 (thirty one) flora species with details: 1 species is CR/*Critically Endangered*, 3 species are EN/*Endangered*, 3 species are VU/*Vulnerable*, 19 species are LR/*Lower Risk* and 2 species are DD/*Data Deficient*. The highest concentration of fauna species are found around the rivers and scattered hills over PT. SMP concession.

Specifically in the areas that have not been planted there are two protected flora species according to PP No. 7/ 1999, namely *Tengkawang (Shorea stenoptera)* and *Kantung Semar (Nepenthes gracilis)*, two flora species are listed in Appendix II CITES namely *Kantung Semar (Nepenthes gracilis)* and *Anggrek Tanah (Spathoglottis plicata)*, and 10 flora species are listed in Red List IUCN.

In wildlife category, there are 9 protected according to PP No. 7 /1999 namely: *Kelampiau/owa (Hylobates agilis)*, *Kucing Hutan (Prionailurus bengalensis)* *Elang Brontok (Spizaetus cirrhatius)*, *Elang Capung (Microhierax fringilarius)*, *Haruai/Kuwau (Argusianus argus)* *Pekaka Emas (Pelargopsis capensi)*, *Rangkong (Buceros rhinoceros)* *Burung Madu Kelapa (Anthreptes malacensis)* and *Burung Pijantung (Arachnothera longirostra)*. The eight species are listed in CITES Appendix, and based on IUCN Red List

there are some wildlife species namely: *Hylobates agilis* (*Endangered*), *Macaca nemestrina* (*Vulnerable*), *Sus barbatus* (*Vulnerable*), *Buceros rhinoceros* (*Near Threatened*) and *Argusianus argus* (*Near Threatened*). All the flora and fauna species listed above are identified as HCV 1.2 and HCV 1.3.

HCV 1.1 identified based on forest status, and since this HCV assessment used the old forest status then there is possibly few other areas to be considered as HCV areas and . During the audit, the verifier has found the new forest status issued by Ministry of Forest Decree No. 962/2013 regarding to forest status designation of West Kalimantan Province, and overlaid with the concession area as shown in Figure 2. To response this issue, the management of SMP has constructed management plan based on the new forest status to ensure that the protected areas will not be opened.

Based on this data can be described that the forest status of PT.SMP is dominated by Other Purpose Area (APL) and Convertible Production Forest (HPK) and small portion of Bukit Juring protected forest (149.2 Ha) located on new development area, and at the south part of the concession is bordered with Gunung Palung National Park.

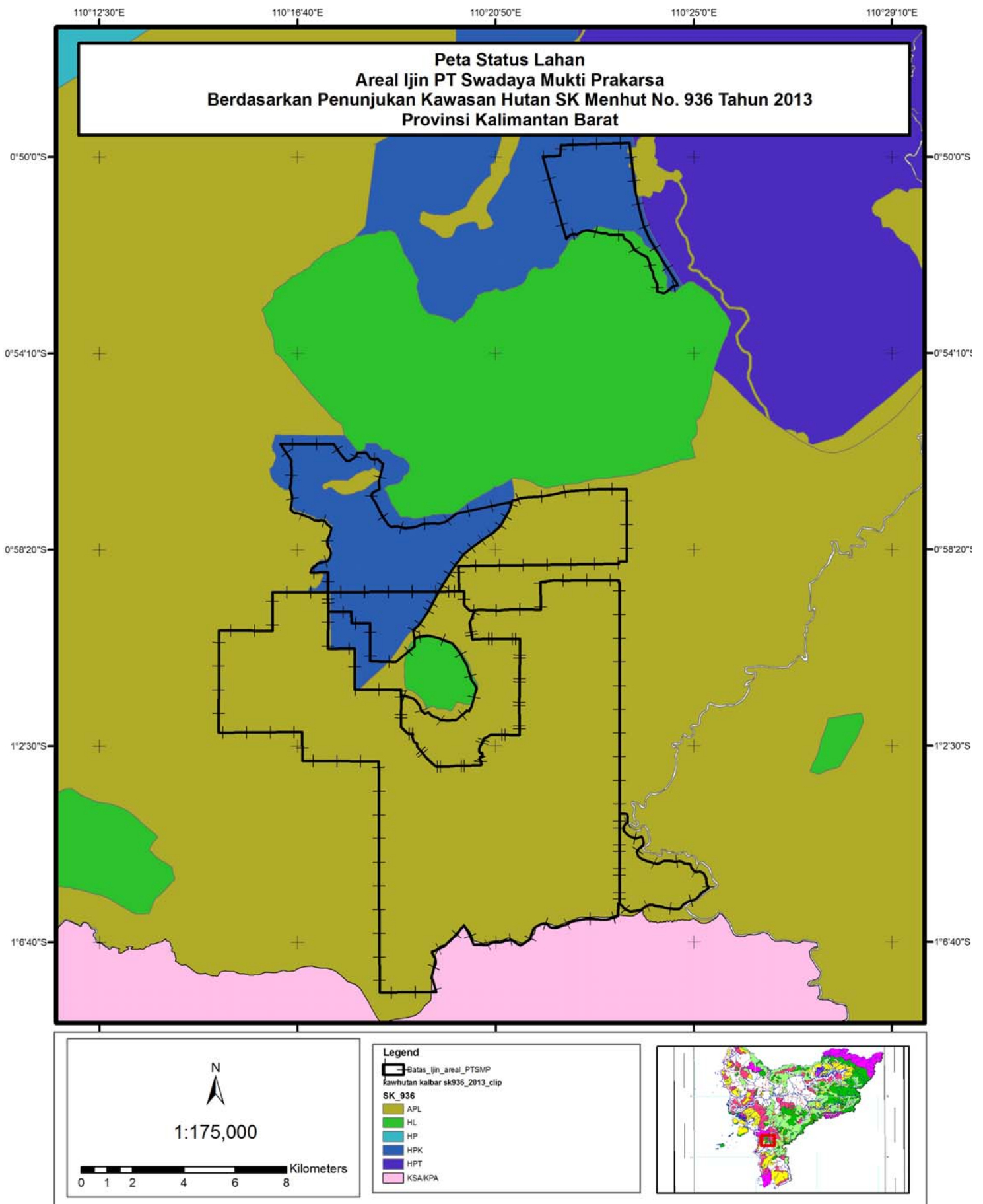


Figure 2 Forest status at PT SMP plantation concession

Table 2 HCV area in PT SMP

No.	Area	HCV	Ha
A	River		
1	S. Kranji	HCV 1.1, HCV 1.2, HCV 4.1	11,36
2	S. Batang Bayah	HCV 1.2, HCV 4.1	128,24
3	S. 28	HCV 1.2, HCV 4.1	8,14
4	S. Merambang	HCV 4.1	1,44
5	S. Pinangkanak	HCV 1.2, HCV 4.1	16,40
6	S. Kamra	HCV 1.2, HCV 4.1	10,10
7	S. Linggan	HCV 1.2, HCV 4.1	6,94
8	S. 060	HCV 4.1	3,88
9	S. Bayah	HCV 1.2, HCV 4.1	4,04
10	S. Ampak	HCV 1.2, HCV 4.1	19,80
11	S. Pambat	HCV 4.1	16,90
	Total A		227,25
B	Hill		
1	Sarang Elang	HCV 1.2, HCV 1.3, HCV 4.2	183,41
2	Penyaronang	HCV 1.2, HCV 4.2, HCV 6	12,45
3	Bukit Batu Daya	HCV 1.1, HCV 1.2, HCV 1.3, HCV 4.2	125,43
4	Bukit 05	HCV 1.2, HCV 4.2, HCV 5	204,97
5	Bukit 06	HCV 1.2, HCV 4.2, HCV 5	69,74
6	Bukit 07	HCV 1.2, HCV 4.2, HCV 5	30,89
7	Bukit 08	HCV 1.2, HCV 4.2, HCV 5	136,75
	Total B		763,64
C	Forest, Swamp and Water source		
1	Forest	HCV 1.2	3,72
2	Swamp	HCV 4.1	17,82

3	Water Sources	HCV 4.1	0,50
Total C			22,05
D	Sacred Places		
1	Batang Bayah cemetery (SS. Batang Bayah)	HCV 6	*)
2	Pasaringgit cemetery	HCV 6	0,01
3	Komang Kamba cemetery(SS. Kamra)	HCV 6	*)
4	Bengeris Sacred	HCV 6	0,01
Total D			0,02
Total HCV (A + B + C + D)			1.012,95
Permit area of PT. Swadaya Mukti Prakarsa			21.019,09
Percentage of HCV Area			4,82
Effective area			20.006,14

*) = HCV area good condition

Findings on HCV 4 consist of HCV 4.1 and 4.2. HCV 4.1 related to the existence of ecosystem or area that important for water supply and flood controlling to the downstream area. Based on hydrology map known that PT. SMP was in Laur watershed and Matan watershed. Some rivers found around the non-cleared/planted area, and the existence of these rivers are source for water supply and could be considered as HCV 4.1. Total of HCV 4.1 including the buffer is 195.12 Ha with details: Sungai 28 (8,14 ha), S. Ampak (10,17 ha), S. Batang Bayah (128,24 ha), S. Bayah (4,04 ha), S. Kamra (10,10 ha), S. Kranji (11,36 ha), S. Linggan (6,94 ha), S. Merambang (1,44 ha), S.S-0 60 (3,88 ha), S. Pambat (7,41 ha) and S. Pinangkanak (3,40 ha).

The important elements for HCV 4.2 are related to the potential erosion and sedimentation caused by topographic condition. There are three parameters used to predict erosion level/rate namely: topographic/slope, soil type and rain intensity. Intersection of these parameters would populate erosion hazardous level distribution over the concession. Area has slope > 40% is classified as HCV 4.2 with total area 1217.28 Ha and located only on non-planted/cleared area included Bukit 05 (204,97 ha), Bukit 06 (72,17 ha), Bukit 07 (30,89 ha), Bukit 08 (136,75 ha), Bukit Batu Daya (125,43 ha), Bukit Bulobala (31,10 ha), Bukit Nibung (7,20 ha), Bukit Pakit (10,41 ha), Bukit Penyarong (12,45 ha), Bukit Sarang Elang (183,41 ha), Bukit Sihombung (14,91 ha) and Bukit Temiang (19,64 ha).

The existence of HCV 5 is based on interviews/discussions with local communities distributed in 6 villages namely Desa Matan Jaya, Sempurna, Mekar Harapan, Mekar Raya, Batu Daya, and Gema. There are natural ecosystem provides basic community needs in Mekar Jaya village and Gema village. Bulobala hills, Sihombun hill and Pakit hill in Desa Mekar Raya, and water spring in Gema village classified as HCV5. Community of Mekar Raya villages used to utilize hills for subsistence foods, medicine source, and fuel wood, meanwhile community of Gema village used water spring for daily water supply.

The existence of HCV 6 found as archeology site that has strong history relation to the community, in this case ancient cemetery is identified as HCV 6, covered Kuburan Batang Baya, Kuburan Komang Kamba, Kuburan Pasaringgit, and there is one scared place for worshipping in Bukit Penyarong and Bukit Pakit.

PETA SEBARAN KBKT DI AREAL PT. SWADAYA MUKTI PRAKARSA KAB. KETAPANG & KAB. KAYONG UTARA PROVINSI KALIMANTAN BARAT

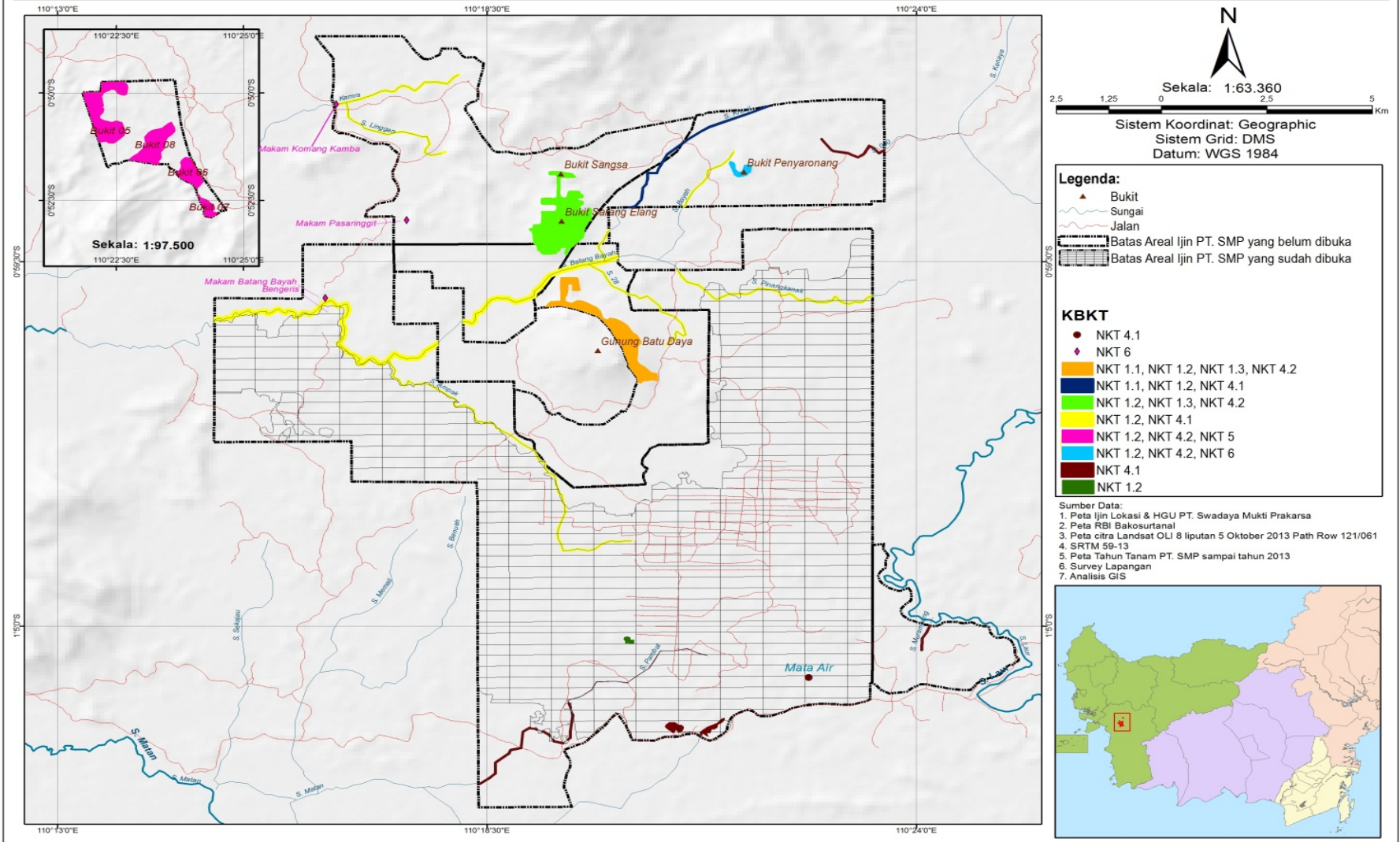


Figure 3 Identified HCV area in PT SMP

5. Internal responsibility

Formal signing off by assessors and company

Statement of acceptance of responsibility for assessments.

INTERNAL RESPONSIBILITY

Formal Signing Off by Assessors and company

These document its summary of SEIA (Social Environment Impact Assessment) Assessment in PT. Swadaya Mukti Prakarsa and has been approved by the management of PT. Swadaya Mukti Prakarsa

Fakultas Kehutanan Institut Pertanian Bogor

Bogor Agricultural University,



Dr. Ir. Nyoto Santoso, MS
Team Leader of REA Assessment

February ,2014

Management of PT. Swadaya Mukti Prakarsa



Alfred Lawrence Purba
Director

February 24, 2014

Statement of acceptance of responsibility for assessments

Assessment result document SEIA (Social Environment Impact Assessment) Assessment of PT. Swadaya Mukti Prakarsa by Faculty of Forestry - Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) will be applied as one of the guidelines in managing palm oil plantation in PT.Swadaya Mukti Prakarsa

Management of PT. Swadaya Mukti Prakarsa



Alfred Lawrence Purba
Director

February 24, 2014

INTERNAL RESPONSIBILITY

Formal Signing Off by Assessors and company

These document its summary of HCV (High Conservation Value) Assessment in PT. Swadaya Mukti Pra
and has been approved by the management of PT. Swadaya Mukti Prakarsa

Fakultas Kehutanan Institut Pertanian Bogor

Bogor Agricultural University,



Dr. Ir. Nyoto Santoso, MS
Team Leader of HCV Assessment

Team Leader

February 24, 2014

Management of PT. Swadaya Mukti Prakarsa



Alfred Lawrence Purba
Director

February 24, 2014

Statement of acceptance of responsibility for assessments

Assessment result document on HCV (High Conservation Value) Assessment of
PT. Swadaya Mukti Prakarsa by Faculty of Forestry - Bogor Agricultural
University (IPB) will be applied as one of the guidelines in managing palm oil
plantation in PT. Swadaya Mukti Prakarsa

Management of PT. Swadaya Mukti Prakarsa



Alfred Lawrence Purba
Director

February 24, 2014